Wellesley College News

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Chaplain of Base Hospital 22 Praises Unit Highly

The chief interest of the following letter is not for scattered Wellesley readers, however great that may be, but for the relatives of the thousands upon thousands of "our men" who passed through Base Hospital 22. The letter was received by the Wellesley War Service Committee.

"It is a great pleasure to comment to you—and through you to any others who may be interested or pleased to hear—concerning the splendid work done by the members of the Wellesley Unit stationed with Base Hospital No 22, at Beau-Desert, near Bordeau, France.

"The tireless efficiency, the friendly interest and the charming spirit of the members of the Unit made their presence the bright spot in the life of the Hospital. Their being there literally changed everything for everyone—especially for our thousands of wounded and convalescent, the great majority of whom would have been miserable, lonesome and unhappy had it not been for the continual thoughtfulness of the members of the Unit, and the recreations, diversions, amusements and the like which they constantly provided, and in consequence of which the big Hut (that the Unit kept so bright and attractive) was forever jammed all day long with appreciative and grateful patients.

"As Chaplain of the Hospital, I was always indebted to them for their provision for our Sunday services, which were held in their Hut, and their care for which was the first element in the attractiveness and success of such services. But to me the most tender and beautiful of all their work (not forgetting even their willingness to be up all night ministering to the convoys of wounded that arrived on our hospital trains) was their continual provision of flowers for the caskets of our soldier-dead and for the graves of those whom we thus laid away. Only such women as they would have thought of such a service, and I only wish that the relatives of those who passed away while in our care could have known of how beautifully the graves of their dear ones were thus remembered."

Yours most sincerely,

PAUL B. JENKINS,

Pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee, Wis. Late Chaplain and First Lieutenant A. R. C. with U. S. Army Base Hospital No. 22, A. E. F.

VACHEL LINDSAY AGAIN.

On Thursday evening, February 6, at eight o'clock, Mr. Lindsay will recite some of his later poems. Of this "authentic wandering minstrel" Professor William Lyon Phelps has written:

"Of all living Americans who have contributed to the advance of English poetry in the twentieth century, no one has given more both as prophet and priest than Vachel Lindsay. His poems are notable for originality, pictorial beauty, and thrilling music. . . . Vachel Lindsay is essentially honest, for he tries to become himself exactly what he hopes the future American will be. He is a Puritan with a passion for Beauty; he is a zealous reformer filled with Falstaffian mirth; he goes along the highway, singing and dancing, distributing tracts."

By the generous gift of a Wellesley alumna, Miss Eunice C. Smith, 1898, the recital is free to all members of the college who can get into Billings Hall.

K. L. B.

Wellesley Receives Honor Flag for Massachusetts

WAR WORK PLEDGES CALLED IN WITHOUT DELAY.

All United War Work Fund pledges should have been paid to Margaret Christian in the Christian Association office by January 15. Through carelessness or for some other reason several students have failed, up to the present time, to pay their pledges. It has become necessary for Miss Christian to issue a special plea to these girls. Will they kindly fulfil their contract at once?

DARTMOUTH TAKES INITIATIVE STEP IN LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

Dartmouth College has taken the initiative in a movement which it is hoped will he extended through the colleges of the country. The following copy of an article from *The Dartmouth* of January 18 will be of interest to all who believe that the future security of the world can be guaranteed only by a strong, democratic and inclusive League of Nations.

(From *The Dartmouth*, Hanover, N. H., Monday, Jan. 20, 1919.)

As a means of spreading a knowledge of the principles endorsed by the League of Free Nations Association, a local branch of this organization was formed at a meeting of townspeople and members of the College in the Musgrove Building Friday night. This branch is the first local group of the sort to be formed in the state and one of the first in the country. At the suggestion of Norman Hapgood, president of the national organization, who was present at the meeting, the Executive Committee was authorized to send a cablegram to President Wilson pledging their support to the movement.

Prof. C. D. Adams, acting as chairman of the meeting, called for a report of the organization committee, of which Professor Dixon was the head. In his report he suggested that the group be called the Hanover Branch of the League of Free Nations Association of New Hampshire, and nominated the following officers: Honorary President, Dr. William J. Tucker; President, Earnest Martin Hopkins; Secretary, L. D. White; Executive Committee, Prof. R. W. Husband, chairman; Prof. J. P. Richardson, L. D. White, F. A. Musgrove and R. Proctor, '19, representing the student body.

President Hopkins, in taking the chair, likened the present period in international politics to the critical period in the history of our own country when great obstacles stood in the way of union between the different states. He also spoke of the likelihood of another war if the program of the League of Nations or a similar program were not carried out, of the dangers of such a war, and read a letter from Dr. Tucker, the Honorary President.

He then asked for a report of the Executive Committee, which was read by Professor Richardson in the absence of the chairman, Professor Husband. The report, which outlined plans for the work of the local organization, follows:

1. That the Executive Committee arrange for a public community meeting to be held at the earliest convenient time. A prominent leader in the movement shall be invited to address the meeting. The Executive Committee shall consult

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

The Students of the United States to the Students of the World

To many of our friends the opportunity was given of going overseas. Still others planned and prepared to go. We all claimed the privilege of helping in this great work for the welfare of the world, and many of us have been called to sacrifice more than once. But even now that the war is over, we have not fulfilled our whole duty. What about the upbuilding that has to follow this turmoil? "Is there any among us who showed activity or made sacrifice for the destructive campaign in which we have been engaged that does not thrill to the idea of taking an active part in a Crusade of constructive good will among the needy nations of the earth? Shall we be less zealous to plant the seeds of a truly Christian democracy than we were to uproot the rank weeds that had been choking its growth in Europe and threatening its very life throughout the other nations of the world?" At the Student Volunteer Conference in Jan., 1918, representatives from the institutions of higher learning in all parts of the United States and Canada outlined a vigorous campaign in the interest of Christian world democracy. Included in that was the plan to secure at least $500,000 during the academic year 1918-1919. All of that amount is to be devoted to objects in the interest of student life in other countries. These objects are actual necessities and cover a great variety of needs. Certainly as privileged students in America, we feel our obligations to other students less fortunate than ourselves. In order that we may all have a part in this nation wide campaign, the Wellesley Christian Association has decided to give next Sunday morning's loose collection to this fund. It is hoped that everyone will be able to make some contribution to this great project.

MISS BERTHA CONDE SAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

It will be of interest to all who attended the Silver Bay Conference this year and such as heard Miss Conde last year when she spoke here to know that she has been asked to go to South America with two other secretaries from the foreign department of the Y. W. C. A. to visit various centers of work there. She sailed on January 27 on the steamer "Saga" for Rio de Janeiro. She expects to visit Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and other centers and to return to America in May by way of Chile, Peru and Panama.

In writing of her trip to the Wellesley Christian Association Miss Conde said, "We in North America have a peculiar obligation to our Southern neighbors and I am hoping that through our meetings and conversations we may be able to cement our Christian friendship and co-operate with them in whatever way seems best for the future."

ARTICLES BY DR. COFFIN, WEEK OF PRAYER LEADER.

All those who are looking forward to Dr. Coffin's week of prayer—the third week in March—should read his splendid article in the last number of the Association Monthly in the Christian Association office. This article, entitled "Today's Call to Faith" presents Dr. Coffin's thoughts in a lucid, vital way and thereby gives a forecast of what inspirational messages we may expect to receive during the week he is here.

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"QUIT YE LIKE MEN."

"I'm simply scared to death of exams; no one knows how I dread midyears!" Isn't there a vague familiarity about those words; as if you had said them yourself some time? Do you hear such exclamations with a sinking feeling, or do you smile wisely, yet sympathetically, as at a childish frame of mind outworn, or as at fear cast aside? Isn't there any "gay courage of youth" in us? Where is our spirit of adventure, and where the zest of worth while struggle? Midyears are like mythical dragons:—look them courageously in the eye, plunge at them with the good sword Brains, burnished with a new coat of concentrated study, and they will yield without a struggle, and all fear of them will vanish away.

Of course Midyears must take up a large proportion of our energy and thought just now, but they need not drown us in the Slough of Despond. Our knowledge must be put to the test, but whether we emerge from that test successfully or unsuccessfully, let us stand the trial like men. What of the soldier who, afraid and furtive, reiterates his dread to his comrades before the attack, loses his fighting spirit, and worst of all, his good cheer? He endangers not himself alone, but his whole company. And what of the other sort of soldier? Every one knows the girl who is sane and cheerful because she keeps in physical trim; who studies hard when she studies, and plays with equal vim when she plays; who escapes midyears without hollow eyes and chills of fear; and who, even if she thinks she "didn't do as well as she should have" in an exam, can if need be, work her sense of humor a little overtime. We all want to be with that girl. We all ought to be like her. Let us leave fear behind; it is too heavy and too useless to carry, and in its place put courage with a device in scarlet "Be brave, quit ye like men."

1592 INSTEAD OF 12.

Notices proclaiming "Try-outs for Intercollegiate Debate" appeared on the various bulletin boards last week and since then lists of candidates for recalls have been posted. A measure has been passed by the Senate whereby it will consider special petitions from heavily pointed officers who wish to participate in the debate providing they be relieved of their work during the six weeks of preparation. Soon the final teams will be chosen, consisting altogether of twelve students. What is the rest of the college going to do? Unlike Harvard, Yale, Princeton—in fact all the men's universities—we do not enter into intercollegiate athletics so that our only intercollegiate sport is the hurling of argument back and forth in the quick parry of debate. We have not of late years made the debate an affair of all college interest. We have shifted all the responsibility and work onto our team, in a most carefree fashion. Every successful debate entails infinite hunting up of evidence. The team should be relieved of all this mechanical work which any of us might do, so it may bend its energies to the formulation of the argument and the organization of the evidence. Every one knows the woeful story of Wellesley's debates for the past two years. Our team needs not only our enthusiastic cheering but willingness on our part to do whatever work it asks of us no matter how trivial. This year it is all Wellesley to the 1592nd girl that is debating and not just the twelve girls of the team.

HOW TO MAKE A KICK EFFECTIVE.

Wellesley's reputation for progressiveness is not so dazzling that she can afford to lie down and rest on her laurels. This is not, as it might seem, due to an uncritical attitude in the undergraduate body. Any girl who manages a college activity of one kind or another can tell you that. And she can go on to elucidate upon the difficulty of pleasing more than one person at a time. Evidently, then, there are enough people here who have what is commonly known as "a kick"! Surely some of these pedal irritations are not *only* irritations. The individual has constructive criticism to give, and reasons with which to support her arguments.

This is the point at which the NEWS has some constructive criticism to make: Why are people's objections so rarely put into form less ephemeral than an impatient remark "Oh, dear, I wish we wouldn't always have to . . . !" Why don't people see to it that their nice, revolutionary progressive ideas go to the right authorities? In other words, why don't people DO something about it? The answer may be very simple: they don't know how to go about doing the thing.

Every class has delegates to the House of Representatives who are on the qui vive for criticism and new ideas. They are ready and willing to bring these up at meetings for discussion. The spirit of the Wellesley College Government is, and should be, progressive but it cannot grow on enthusiasm alone.

On this page is the Free Press column. It offers a chance to every member of the college to voice her opinion. The objection has been made that all Free Press contributions are not accepted. The implication in this remark is not true. Every Free Press article is considered accepted unless it repeats the sentiments of one which is printed or unless the writer decides to withdraw it on having pointed out to her the impracticability of publishing it.

With these two good means of expression is there any reason why Wellesley should not develop her irritations into useful material?

Madame Breshkovsky, whose delightful letter to a member of the Wellesley faculty was published in last week's NEWS, whose work in Russia is so well known to the college, and whose visit Wellesley eagerly awaits in the near future, has arrived in Seattle, Washington. She will work her way East, clearing up many problems concerning the Russian situation as she comes.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BILL.

We have all experienced this same sensation. Back from the Holidays—had a glorious time—not a thing in the world to worry about. Can there possibly be any mail in my box? What? Splendid—one, two, four, no, six letters. Simply great! Now, wasn't it darling of them to write? What are they? Bills!—Mrs. Davis, Tailby's, Morgan's, the Tea Room, the Fruit Store, Gramkow's. We have all had it—that curious, sinking, irritated sensation when we think of our perfectly nice January check going to such a stupid performance as paying perfectly silly bills. My word, they have actually spoiled my return to college. After all, it wasn't so bad to get back. But now—Oh, well, if I happen to think about it when I'm down in the village, I'll pay 'em. Anyway, they'll be here again in February.

I wonder how many of us have ever thought about the other side of this bill question; of all the bookkeeping involved. You know, there are over fifteen hundred girls in Wellesley College and the number who charge can be roughly but fairly estimated at over fifty per cent. Right there, you have entered in one set of books, at one store, seven hundred and fifty names. The trades people in Wellesley are not selling commodities to us for the mere pleasure of seeing all the new styles in neckwear and hearing the merry prattle of the jolly college girl. They are selling commodities to earn their daily bread, and as we may some time realize, this is no joke! Their shops are too small to allow them to engage enough people to form a regular credit staff, but they open accounts for us as a convenience. Do we appreciate this fact? The gullible freshman is often led to think by the gracious manner of the trades people, that it is a pleasure to them to open an account for her. Do not be deluded! The charge account is a wolf in sheep's clothing for us as well as for the trades people.

I know it to be a fact that at one very small shop in the village, Wellesley College girls owe eight hundred dollars and the bills run over a period of three or four years. Do you realize what that means? It is simply this—that girls have taken their degrees and left college without paying a bill which would mean nothing other than getting Father to give them one or two dollars extra. It is perfectly disgraceful! Let us not repeat this performance! Go down to the village today; pay every bill you owe; cheer up the florist and tell him since the war is over, stock has risen. Think how wonderful it will be after February 8! Exams over, no assignments and particularly, no bills! "Ain't it a grand and glorious feeling?"

E. D. B., '19.

II.

JUSTICE.

The word most frequently heard in the college world at present is Democracy. Precisely what, fierce reader, do you mean by that word? Do you mean a state in which all people have the same chances to pursue life, liberty and happiness? Do you mean a state run by Brotherly Love, not government? Do you mean a state where "all men are born free and equal" and remain so by force?

The college conception of democracy seems to be represented in this last view. No matter how men are born, they do not remain equal through life. A cursory examination of this community alone will show the truth of this statement.

Take the five hundred members of any freshman class. They start on their college course with equal opportunities. And yet, at the beginning of their senior year, where are those five hundred? Some were mourned at freshman midyears, others dangle mystic keys; some have positions of responsibility, others know and care to know few girls; some do what they can for the good of the college, others think it degrading to do anything for anybody unless they feel like it.

What are you going to do about this, college girl? Will you produce equality by letting everybody have what she wants? Will you let every senior be College Government president? Will you recruit your intercollegiate debating team from

girls who don't know a brief from a short story? Will you fill the Choir with girls who can't sing, but would like to try? Such is the logical working-out of your ideal of democracy. Are you then an inferior kind of Bolshevist? Or merely a rankly unthinking idealist with no sense of justice?

The question instantly arises: How can we attain democracy? The answer falleth as the gentle rain from heaven—You are living in a democracy. It is not a perfect democracy, nor can it be one until every member of it is in thought and deed democratic, yet in equality of opportunity, in legal justice, in representation without taxation, democracy reigns. You demand that good and bad be lumped into a sticky mass of mediocrity, that the bad may think better of themselves than they ought to think, and that the good may be kept far below their highest points.

Yes, fierce reader, mediocrity is what you are headed for, although you don't know it.

And why do you not know it? Because you are so intellectually pampered by the polite gentlemen, pious gentlemen and disingenuous gentlemen who have speechified for you, preached at you, and flattered you, that you have an inflated idea of your own social and intellectual importance.

Go to! Study your lessons and be a good girl!

H. C. M.
R. P., '19.

III.

To "Two 1920-Nons" and Others.

The attitude of "Two 1920-Nons" has stung me into action and I want to attempt a reply from the standpoint of one "reform member." If the discussion of a reform of the society system gives these organizations undue emphasis and publicity it is regrettable, but because of it one cannot sit back and close one's eyes and ears to what one considers crying needs.

Nor is my desire for reform based on any consideration of non-society members as "objects of commiseration" or because I have ever heard any of my non-society friends speak of herself as abused. My desire goes far deeper than that.

Membership in a society is generally acknowledged to be a reward for merit and good college spirit commonly known as "public-spirited service." Fundamentally such motives are wrong. The reward for good service done, should not be society membership, but the thing itself and a chance for further service.

Granted, however, that it is compatible with human nature to want a reward, we should next inquire who gets that reward and upon what basis. Look at it squarely. Is the girl who is willing to push herself or the girl who has influential friends who can either push or pull her or just happens to be a natural leader and thus has many jobs or committees to her credit any more truly public spirited than the quiet, unaggressive girl who always goes to meetings, does countless little things for others and is always eager and willing to help? What would the good leader do without these many faithful, willing followers? One kind of service is as valuable as the other but one gets recognized officially and the other does not. And upon this official recognition we built up a system of societies which one recognized publicly as the social centers of the college. Perhaps non-society members will object to this statement but in the eyes of the outside world these six buildings are recognized as the centers of our social life. Now what right have we, those of us who have been able to push ourselves or who have been fortunate enough to get in, to enjoy privileges which are refused to other girls in college every bit as worthy, oftentimes more worthy of the honor than we?

The presence of these societies militates against the sort of dormitory life that one finds in other colleges. They do offer many opportunities to their members but why not offer them to a greater number, and then, too, the societies would reap a great benefit from the membership of many, if not all of these girls, whose worth is not measured by a long list of committees on their Advisory Board card.

Perhaps they *are* unimportant and perhaps I *am* fanatical in wanting a change but when I see the amount of unnecessary unhappiness that they cause; when I see the wrong attitude towards activities which they foster; and when I hear outsiders, and thoughtful outsiders, say that the society system at Wellesley is certainly a great drawback to the college, I can not sit tight and keep still. Can we not all get together and sanely discuss the thing! There is much to be said on both sides. It is not only for now that we must plan but we should try to look ahead a bit and settle the whole thing on a true and honest basis.

Mary Crane, '19.

MIDYEAR MUSIC PROGRAM.

February 4.

Bridal Song	*C. Goldmark*
Festive March	*H. Smart*

February 5.

Soeur Monique	*Couperin*
Sketch	*Dubois*
March (*Tannhauser*)	*Wagner*

February 6.

Sylvana	*M. Lee*
Funeral March of a Marionette	*Gounod*
Brantzug	*Bohm*

February 7.

The Interrupted Reverie	*Tchaikowsky*
Overture (*Rosamunde*)	*Schubert*

DR. KALLEN STRENGTHENS LEAGUE ARGUMENT.

In answer to questions regarding the League of Nations which the College Government Association has forwarded to him, on January 20th, Dr. Horace Kallen addressed the second of the Monday afternoon meetings devoted to the problems of the Peace Conference.

Various considerations which frequently are held to render the success of the League of Nations impossible are the result of a misunderstanding, says Dr. Kallen. For instance, an enforced common language is no more necessary for the conduct of international affairs in the future than it has been for the past 500 years. As to the difficulty of our differing wage scales the peace Conference has had before it for the past three weeks the question of an international wage minimum, which will reduce the economic friction between the countries. The maintenance of order in so-called civilized countries is not to be a policy of domination and hence will not involve any of the difficulties of an imperial people. We must remember, in applying such a term as "semi-civilized," that the essence of democracy, like culture, is respect for that which is different. Opportunity without interference, for self-determination, shall be granted the small states; and in the savage states, order will take the form of protecting the natives and their interests against the predatory white man.

The basis for representation at a congress of the League will not be by population alone. That has been definitely decided. Mr. Lloyd George says that the personnel will be determined "in proportion to the responsibility the states assume." Dr. Kallen suggests that organization, or the degree in which the natural resources of a country are available for state use; the degree of democracy attained, or the availability of man power for public enterprises; literacy, or the capacity for moral development; and lastly population, be the considerations on which the proportional representation of free nations be based. The relative significance of these factors must be settled after careful investigation by the Conference now meeting, as must all questions of future policy.

One of the demands, as outlined by the League of Free Nations Association, is with regard to armament. Dr. Kallen explained that this does not require the scrapping of all existing armaments, but implies merely that appropriations for armaments in the future shall not be such as shall make for an upkeep of the present state of things, but shall be only such as are compatible with safety. France need not fear Germany even if the latter is not in the League, for all the world will be with France against her enemy.

But Germany along with Russia and all free nations must be admitted, if necessary, must be forced to come in; her terms of admission will be the same as all nations; for the Germany that enters the League will not be the nation deserving of punishment at the Peace settlement; the revolution has destroyed that, and what remains will at least be a Germany that must have the opportunity to pay off her debts. To indict the nation as dishonored and unrepentant, is to forget not only that, at the present moment Russia is speaking of us in no less complimentary and, to us, unjust terms, but is to ignore the fact that there has been a revolution in Germany. In the country now, just who is it that we consider unrepentant, and for what?

The line for matters which may and may not be held to fall within the scope of the League, can not be drawn formally now; that will have to come with experience, even as constitutionality has in our country. It is safe to say that the attempt will be to interfere with only such internal affairs as affect international relations. In as much as our economic relations are so interdependent, one foresees considerable complication here.

THE FIFTH LOAN COMES IN THE SPRING.

It Will Be Called the "Victorious Fifth" and Will Celebrate the War's End.

The next and last Liberty Loan will come in the Spring, probably in April. It has already been named the Victorious Fifth. This tells its purpose in two words.

It will provide funds for taking care of the American Army in Europe during occupation and in bringing the soldiers home.

It is a peace loan as well as a war loan. The men have done their share magnificently in securing peace for the whole world. The money that is to be provided for them is being spent now.

It must be spent if they are to go on properly with the great work they have accomplished; if they are to come back in good order and are to be demobilized as they deserve.

The billions raised in other loans and taxes have gone to the expense of actual fighting, guns and ships, munitions, transportation, clothes and food.

And with these funds the war has been won. The victory has destroyed the menace to civilization. It has brought the peace for which we have worked and for which our forces have fought gloriously.

The men have finished their work. It is for the nation to finish its provision for them generously. And the Victorious Fifth will do this.

To do it in a way worthy of the men who fought will be a source of pride to every man and woman and child in the nation. It will be done best if the whole people begin now with the new year to prepare for the last loan.

The collection of Flower Sunday which amounted to $217.16 and which has been raised to $250 by a member of the college has been sent to the War Service Committee which is planning to do Armenian and Syrian relief work.

THE OLD KIT BAG.

Editor's Note:—This column is to consist of letters received from abroad. Help the editor by sending in any parts of your letters which you consider interesting enough to print. Contributions should be addressed to the Editor of the Old Kit Bag, and sent to the NEWS Office, Chapel Basement, or handed to one of the NEWS editors.

Somewhere in Belgium.
Nov. 7, 1918.

Dearest Mother:

It has been nearly two weeks since I last wrote but I have been absolutely unable to for we have been on the march, in places where we could not get mail sent out and last but most of all in the "Drive." We are resting now in —— after a five-day drive in which we won good success even if at a pretty severe cost and we expect to go back to France in a few days or else into the line again. I will now tell you of the drive and while I haven't time or paper or words to give all the details I will hit the high spots and you will surely get a real idea of it.

We marched out of T—— on Oct. 30th and arrived at the line on the —— river at 1 A. M., Oct. 31. We laid in a deserted factory about a kilometer back of the first line from 1 A. M. to 6 A. M. Oct. 31, and at 5.30 our artillery, French 75's, put over a fine barrage for us and we went over the top at 6 A. M. There are no trenches up here,—it is all open fighting and fighting through fields and farms and towns. We came out of the barn at 5.45 and the Germans were putting over a counter barrage which was falling right in the village we were in. The noise was awful and the shells whined and burst on all sides. G—— was acting as runner or messenger for Capt. C—— and he was standing in a doorway about fifty yards down the street. A soldier came out of a building across the street from him and started to go across. A shell hit him and knocked his head off and a fragment of shrapnel hit G——, and knocked him into the cellar. I started toward him to see if he was killed and we were ordered to follow C company and I had to leave him as we advanced. The first line was advancing and we soon caught up. The German shells were falling all around us and soon we were within range of their machine guns and we had to duck all the time as the machine gun bullets flew over us and near us. We began to find wounded and dead and then our work began. We were working in a fan shaped line along with the Infantry and I was on the extreme left and soon I got ahead of the others and found I was in the first wave with A company I had many wounded to dress but none severe.

We advanced through fields and crossed a creek and climbed a railroad embankment and came to a ditch. The German guns changed the range and were now firing directly into us. We laid in the ditch for an hour and then advanced again. We came to a farmyard and here we found many wounded and I worked here while the Infantry kept on advancing. Capt. C—— and the others caught up with me here and some German wounded and prisoners were brought to us here. We dressed them and also a civilian who was shot all to pieces and had no chance of life. Then the Capt. and I advanced another two hundred yards to another farmyard and tended more wounded. The Infantry were now a mile or more ahead and we established a first aid station and worked here till noon.

The German shells were raking the ground directly ahead and our men are at the foot of a hill and under cover from the big guns but getting a heavy fire of machine guns and we medics are ordered to stand where we are till darkness and then advance. We get some milk, bread, coffee and rest and at five start forward again. Our men have now reached the top of the hill and the Germans are retreating down fast on the other side. We advance under heavy shell fire and establish another aid station at the foot of the hill under fair safety of the shells and spend the night here with the line dug in on the top of the hill. At six we go forward again and rush down the hill and through the valley. Nov. 1. We advance until noon and find few wounded and no opposition, only an occasional shell. At 12.10 we reach the outskirts of a town, about twelve miles from where we started. It is very quiet and apparently the Germans are retreating fast. The Infantry is about 100 yards ahead of us and seven of us advance into the town. Suddenly a rain of machine gun fire descends on us in the main street of the town and we seven seek shelter in a house and go through to the rear of it. Here we see our men lying flat on their stomachs back of a R.R. track. We go out and try to advance about fifty yards through the open field to them but are met with another rain of fire from the machine guns. We meet a man from one of the companies who has crawled back and he tells what is the case. The Infantry advanced through the town and crossed the R.R. and went on another fifty yards to a canal and waded across it and were advancing to the S—— river through a swamp. The Germans let them advance into the swamp and then opened fire with the machine guns. They lost many men and had to retire and swim back over the canal and take shelter back of the railroad. Our line is now along the R.R. about fifty yards from the main street of the town. The seven of us medics are several miles in advance of our officers and so we go through the town and find a Catholic Convent and enter it. The sisters and the priest greet us as heroes and saviors and they cling to us and kiss us and the fifty little children who are there for shelter crowd about us. R——, one of our men who speaks perfect French and German talks to them and we establish a first aid station there. It is now about 3 P. M. and some wounded begin to crawl back into the town. We put up our Red Cross flags and mark the streets towards our direction. The sisters are wonderful and we soon have twenty beds and all the blankets, etc., and they are making hot coffee and sandwiches and our wounded are fairly comfortable. We get seventeen wounded in and dress them and at dark six of us make a trip to the lines leaving R. to keep charge of the Convent. We cover the fifty yards to the lines in safety under darkness and there the line officers tell us it is impossible for us to get any farther but we climb over the top and advance about twenty-five yards looking for wounded. Suddenly a flare bursts above us and we are discovered. A perfect hail of machine gun fire opens on us and we have to drop as dead. We are shelled fifteen or twenty minutes and then crawl back to the lines as it is impossible to get any wounded back and it is sure death to stay there. Later we returned to the Convent and that night the Hun shells the town and many buildings around us go down but we are lucky and not hit. The next day, Nov. 2, two medical corps get up to us and they are able to give aid to the wounded and establish communication with the ambulance men who get letters up to us from a mile to the rear and take two men away. We continue to get more men in wounded every hour but are able to give them fine first aid due to the facilities of the Convent for hot water, etc. At noon the Hun shells again and a shell hits directly in our building. Our ward is filled with wounded and sisters and the shrapnel burst through it and killed one wounded man and injured many more. We are all thrown to the floor by the concussion and one of our men is badly cut by the glass but luckily the sisters were unhurt. Then we take all the wounded who can hobble or be carried and go back to the Ambulance station a mile to the rear. While here I found G——, who fortunately only had a flesh wound in the leg and has come up to us on an ambulance and has a crutch. He insists on going back to the Convent with me and I make a perilous trip back with him as the German shells are falling all along the road. That night we all stay in the cellar with what wounded are left after trying once more to go out to the line and finding it impossible.

Sunday, Nov. 3, it is very quiet all morning and we have only a few wounded and we make several trips in daylight out to the line and take a Y. M. C. A. man out with us and hot cocoa to the men as the Germans are showing little activity. The Engineers had tried to put a bridge over the river the night before but it was impossible. The Hun artillery is on a hill directly across the river and has complete control over our lines. About 2 P. M. we are all in the Convent and the sisters and little children are gathered about us when the Germans shell us again. They are able to get perfect observation on our building and they know it is being used as a hospital. It is plainly marked on the roof and in front and they also know the sisters and children are there. They make five direct hits on us this time, one after the other and nearly destroy the whole building. It was a terrible sight for the sisters and children cried and clung to us and we carried them and the wounded to the cave. Sunday night it was fairly quiet and we got more wounded out into ambulances which came into town now. Mon., Nov. 4, we get ten cases of terrible wounds for they shelled a house in the town where our men had a machine gun and destroyed it entirely. We went out and dug into the ruins and found many dead and got ten wounded out. Feet and legs crushed to pieces and one man's arm gone and another's eye. We sure worked hard that A. M. Mon., P. M., the Hun aeros, twenty of them, flew all over the town and bombed it and bombed the lines and shot the lines full of machine gun bullets. Twenty German planes and not one Allied one in sight. It was a shame and we were helpless.

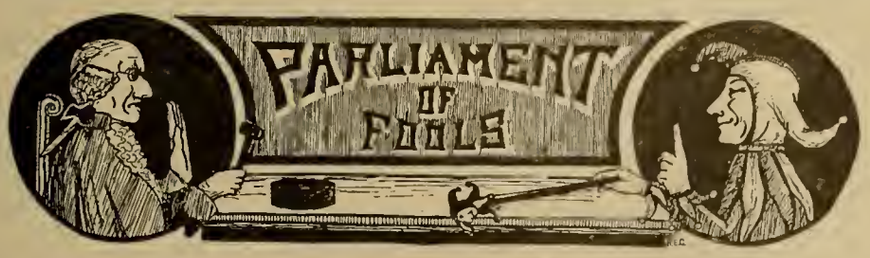
That night after dark we were relieved by the French and it sure was wonderful to get out after five days of "hell." We marched all night and the German planes were over us dropping bombs all the time. We hit a town about ten miles back about midnight and slept there and started out in the morning, Nov. 5, and reached this town about noon. We have been here resting since. We leave in a day or so and likely go back into the lines again. We have been cited for bravery by the French and this division is making some record. We are used as shock troops and bear the brunt of the fighting now. I hope it will be over soon. We hear here that Austria is out and that Germany will quit soon. The medical men made a wonderful record this drive and I am proud to have been among them. I had many narrow escapes but came out without a scratch. . . . .

I am feeling fine and fit and ready to go in again but I really hope we won't have to as it is a living hell but if we are needed the boys from Ohio will be there again as they have been there before. I really feel Christmas will see a real peace, however. I have thought of you so much all the time and our happy times together and I know we will be together soon. It will be the happiest day of my life when I set my foot in the U. S. again.

SUNDAY EVENING VESPERS.

Mr. MacDougall played special music at Vespers on Sunday evening, January 26. The program follows:

Service Prelude
Invocation
Service Anthem: "There is a Holy City" *H. R. Shelley*
Organ:
In Paradisum *Th. Dubois*
Marche funébre et Chant Séraphique *Guilmant*
Choir: "O Pure in Heart" *Arthur Sullivan*
(From *The Golden Legend*)
Organ: Adoration *A. R. Gaul*
(From *The Holy City*)
Choir: "God be with you till we meet again" *Somerville*
Recessional



COMP. 8.

It isn't that I am a horrid girl
With an underfed disposition;
It's just the thought,
The haunting thought
Of that sorrowing, borrowing subject that's taught
To the students of composition.

The corridor narrow on which I live
Is thoroughly populated
With girls who chatter
Of no other matter
But making up magazines, early and late
Till my ears are suffocated

I'm stopped in the Lib and I'm stopped in the hall,
"Won't you give me a poem?" they cry.
And in and out
And round about,
I twist and turn in my frantic flight
But I never can pass one by.

Comp. 8 may be good for the favored few
Who happen to be in that class;
But those who are not
Must suffer the lot
Of victims to vigorous, voluble friends
And supply them with copy.—Alas!

SUNDAY-SCHOOL SONG.

We do not wish to skate upon
The nice smooth ice on Sunday—
And we just love to have the lake
Get all snowed up on Monday!

ODE TO A JANITOR.

O wonderous overall'd hero, strong and tall
Who stalkest down the hallway, night and day,
To thee remain forever right of way!
'Tis thou who lett'st my Waban package fall
With mighty thud, upon the hallway floor;
While it doth burst its cerements gracefully
And sprinkling contents, trailing after thee,
Do track thee to the next rejoicer's door.
Only to thee belongs the knowledge deep
Of radiators, steam pipes, and their kind.
The source of all their groanings thou canst find—
Ay, thou cans't cure them even when they weep!
Unselfish one! Who (for mere pittance) knows
Where desks with larger tops may still be found—
How oft the musical and gentle sound
Of thy soft number tens, with squeaking toes,
Rouses me in the morn, when gleefully
Thou throwest trunks about with fiendish bliss—
Who but thyself is fitted so for this?
Who can rouse echoes more indifferently?
Conqu'ror of trunks, of laundry and of steam—
All hail to thee, thou autocrat supreme!

HAND BOOK TO BIBLE I.

First Edition.

Eager students of Biblican History, panting for crystaline drops of knowledge hanging, quivering and about to fall into the straining grasp from the rudely cut, elemental caverns, newly cleft in the adamant cliffs of knowledge will find this little hand book invaluable. We assure you that the information here gathered will impress your professors with your remarkable ability of projecting the reality of the life of the ancient Hebrews before their eyes, making the study a vital, fascinating subject, frequently so lamentably presented to young scholars.

Q. Where did Moses get his first suit of clothes?

A. In Jordan Marshes.

Q. Where was tennis first mentioned in the Bible?

A. When David played in Saul's court.

Q. Why was Elijah like a Ford?

A. He went up on high, and only a Ford can do that.

Q. Who was the shortest man in the Bible?

A. Bildad the Shuhite.

Q. When was baseball first mentioned in the Bible?

A. When Rachel rattled the pitcher.

Q. Why did the ancient Hebrews use slates?

A. Because they multiplied over the face of the earth.

Q. Why couldn't they play cards on the Ark?

A. Because Noah sat on the deck.

Q. Why didn't Moses take cheese into the Ark?

A. It was Noah's Ark, not Moses'.

(This last question is a favorite in the Bible Department.)

Q. What did Adam and Eve do after they left the garden of Eden?

A. Raised Cain.

Q. What is the difference between Moses and opium?

A. Opium is the juice of the poppy and Moses was the Poppy of the Jews.

R. M., '21.

REGRETS.

"I'm worried to death," were the words she often said,
Though I knew she even carried her precious books to bed.
"I'm really quite distracted," quoth she in voice like lead;
Though I knew she had committed all the books I hadn't read.
I soothed her, I calmed her, I patted her fair head—
That poor, worried creature; for her my heart just bled.
But when exams were over, in trembling and in dread,
"I'm worried most to death," were the words I sadly said.
"Oh, that was cinchy easy," and a smile about she shed,
While I—I wished I had committed all the books I hadn't read!

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MR. THOMPSON ON AMERICANIZATION.

Students of education and others interested in the problems of Americanization were privileged to hear a second lecture on this subject, delivered by Mr. Frank V. Thompson, who spoke on Friday evening, January 24, at Billings. Mr. Thompson is Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools. His subject was *Americanization in its National Aspect.*

Our great problem at the present moment, Mr. Thompson declares, is that of nationalizing the immigrant. Until 1914, foreigners were coming to this country at the rate of nearly two million yearly. There are three million people in America now who cannot speak a word of English. The largest single element in *New England* today is foreign born whites, who represent 39.9 per cent. of the population. *Boston* is 78 per cent. foreigners! These immigrants, when they take up the new life in a strange country, have all they can do to provide for the bare necessities of life. "Civilization began," said Mr. Thompson, "When the cave man first laid up a week's supply of food. Having attended to the necessities, he then had time to devote to culture." Thus it is with the immigrant. Taking out naturalization papers, and even making himself familiar with the language of his adopted country cannot be considered as long as the struggle for existence remains his all-absorbing problem. And right here is where the country of his adoption must extend a helping hand to him.

We have done practically nothing for our immigrants. Taking Los Angeles as a fair example of what larger cities like New York and Boston are doing, Mr. Thompson declared that out of the four million dollar expenditure for education in this city, not forty thousand was invested in educating the adult immigrant. Mr. Thompson's charts showed that in recent years the proportion of immigrants from Southern and Western Europe had increased tremendously. High school teachers maintain that many of them are superior in intelligence to the native born American, and that they are of the stuff that makes the best American citizens. Will America give them the chance to prove it?

Only 1.3 per cent of all our immigrants attend night schools. This way of trying to educate the immigrant is not comprehensive enough to meet his needs. He is a preeminently social being, and too much of his life is cut out if he goes to evening school. What, then, should be substituted?

Mr. Thompson thinks the remedy lies in additional legislation and greater funds. Instead of leaving his Americanization to choice or chance, the immigrant must be *materially assisted.* "He is the ward of the nation, which admits him, and which should therefore Americanize him." Therefore *every state* in the nation should require compulsory education for all non-English speaking minors.

Steps have already been taken towards the solution of these problems. Educating the foreigner through his industry is getting at the source of the matter, which fact is being recognized by employers. The Day School for Immigrants in Boston is a new institution, which overcomes difficulties impossible for the night school to grapple with. There a body of trained workers, giving a full day, not only can offer afternoon as well as evening classes to foreigners, but they can go into their homes to give them further instruction. They are thus enabled to reach the women—an enormous improvement over the night schools, which the women seldom had time to attend.

"The war has taught us," said the Superintendent, "the fallacy of the superior race theory. It is the *individual* that is superior, regardless of race. And if we want to make superior men and women out of the foreigners who come to our shores, it is up to us to educate them first."

THE REPERTORY THEATRE EXPLAINED TO THE COLLEGE.

The Copley Theatre of Boston is the only repertory theatre in the United States. To bespeak better support for such a splendid example for theatres, Mr. Clive, one of the Henry Jewett Players, came to Wellesley Wednesday afternoon, January 22. Those who were familiar with the plays and players of the little theatre off Copley Square were glad to hear from an actor, whom they have seen do careful and thoughtful work, something of the ideals of its manager and the company. Others, it is hoped, will be moved to get the habit of seeking pleasure and profit at the Copley Theatre.

In the United States several attempts have been made to establish repertory theatres but all except the one in Boston have failed. The reason for this success lies not with the public, who, Mr. Clive said, does not support the theatre as it ought, but with Mr. Henry Jewett himself. Mr. Jewett's enthusiasm and interest, continued Mr. Clive, is what carries that theatre on. He turns up every morning for rehearsal at ten o'clock—with a smile on his face. He is there again in the afternoon and at night he is the best audience. It is Henry Jewett who works the hardest.

It is the ideal of the repertory theatre to put on a new play each week. Combined with the constant change of plays is a consistent adherence to the purpose to produce only the best. A glance at the list of plays and authors used at the Copley gives an idea of the standards of the theatre. For instance the list of authors includes such names as Galsworthy, Barrie, Zangwill, Arnold Bennett, Ibsen, Dunsany, Goldsmith, Wilde, Shaw, Jerome, and many others.

Mr. Clive believes that eventually the municipality will control the repertory theatre as it does public libraries and schools for it is as great an educational force as either. For that reason the Jewett players are going to do plays widely read because "A play is not a play until it is acted."

SPECIAL MUSIC BY MR. HAMILTON.

A program of special music was given by Mr. Clarence Hamilton at the Christian Association meeting on January 22. Marian Wallace, '19, led the services. Mr. Hamilton's organ selections were charming. The piquancy and simplicity which characterized much of his program left the audience decidedly pleased.

Mendelssohn—Song without words, No. 44.
Hollander—Canzanetta.
Gabriel-Marie—La Cinquantaine
Faulkes—Nuptial Song
Haydn—Minuet in G
MacDowell—To a Wild Rose.

Dartmouth Takes Initiative Step in League of Free Nations Organization.

(Continued from page 1, column 2)

with the state committee with reference to paying the expenses of such speaker.

2. That a systematic effort be made to secure a wide enrollment in the Association throughout the community of Hanover. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint an enrollment committee, which shall form such an organization as may seem necessary.

3. That those who enroll shall at the outset have the opportunity of making themselves familiar with the problems connected with the existence of a League of Free Nations. For this purpose the Executive Committee shall make a list of the more important subjects and shall invite the members to enter groups for the study of the various subjects. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint certain persons as Group Leaders, which leaders shall make all necessary arrangements for the meetings of the groups and for the orderly guidance of discussion.

4. Inasmuch as the Hanover Group is the first local organization to be formed in the state, it shall offer its assistance to the State Committee in spreading a knowledge throughout the state of the principles involved in the foundation of a League of Free Nations. To carry this into effect the Executive Committee with the aid of the discussion groups shall have the following duties:

a. To prepare a bibliography for circulation in the state.

b. To make outline talks for the use of speakers.

c. To arrange that members of the Hanover Branch shall speak at various points in the state upon request.

5. That, in accordance with the wishes of the State Committee, membership in the Hanover Branch and in the State Association shall be absolutely free.

6. That, in order to meet current expenses for books, stationery, postage, stenographer, etc., the members of the Hanover Branch be asked to contribute to the Executive Committee such sums as each may be disposed to offer.

7. That the Howe Library and the Dartmouth College Library be requested to obtain such books as may be required for the use of the discussion groups and for general circulation.

On the suggestion of Norman Hapgood, the following cablegram was framed at a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday and sent to President Wilson:

"Hanover Branch League of Nations Association of New Hampshire organized, Dr. William J. Tucker honorary President, Ernest Martin Hopkins President. Large membership of Dartmouth faculty and students and community pledge support to movement. Believe it essential for basis for just settlement. Leonard D. White, Secretary."

At this meeting the Committee decided to conduct a general campaign for membership among the students early this week, and also made plans for another large mass meeting to be held in Webster Hall.

FRASER, THE FLORIST

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Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ENGAGEMENT.

'17. Emma Barrett to Foster M. Coffin, Cornell, '12.

BIRTHS.

'12. On Jan. 11, a daughter, Carolyn Palmer, to Mrs. Harold W. Elley (Sarah P. Caswell).

'16. On Jan. 1, a daughter, Enid Eloise, to Mrs. T. Benton Harper (Adele Smith).

DEATHS.

'87-'88. On Jan. 4, in Norwich, Conn., Mrs. James Munroe Huntington, mother of Elizabeth B. Huntington, '87-'88, Julia, '79-'81, Susan D., '00.

'07. On Dec. 16, Edward C. Lee, husband of Jean Tillotson Lee.

'10. On Jan. 12, in Charles City, Iowa, Mr. A. E. Ellis, father of Gertrude Ellis.

'13. On Jan. 17, at Winchester, Mass., Mrs. Henry B. Pennell, Jr. (Eleanor Pillsbury); on Jan. 21, at Winchester, Mass., Grace F., aged two years, daughter of Mrs. Henry B. Pennell. Jr. (Eleanor Pillsbury).

'14. In January, at Wayne, Pa., Mrs. Robert E. Kimball (Marion R. Mulford).

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

'93. Mrs. Allen B. Linn (Grace Rickey) to 1416 Wilcox Park Drive, Grand Rapids, Mich.

'14. Mrs. Frederick J. Griffin (Hazel Cooper) to 133 Washington Ave., Newark, N. J.

'14. Mrs. John C. Case (Ann Taylor) to 13 Prince St., Rochester, N. Y.

WELLESLEY'S INTERESTS WORLD-WIDE.

Most interesting reports of work in Provincetown, Mass., in Pekin, China, and in France, done by Wellesley alumnæ, were given January 14, at a meeting of the Boston Wellesley College Club. Mrs. Baker spoke in an amusing fashion of her experience as hostess at the Home Club House for Men in Uniform. This work is carried on at Provincetown by the Boston Branch of the Intercollegiate Alumnæ Association, all the hostesses being college women. She described it as rather "nerve racking always to wonder if you're going to have enough food to go around at dinner" but even so one is so fascinated by the variety of the work and the apparent pleasure it gives the men, that one longs to go again. Miss Mary Barrows then read very interesting and entertaining letters from the Wellesley unit in France. After a group of songs by Mrs. Alice Leavitt King, '10, Miss Theresa Severin, '09, spoke of the Wellesley Y. W. C. A. in Pekin, China. Emphasizing the fact that the Chinese women of all classes were being taught to be more capable and independent, she said that now the Chinese women themselves were filling the offices and leading the classes in the Y. W. C. A.

THE "FLU" REPORTED IN INDIA.

The following account has been received of the work of Dr. Eleanor Stephenson Picken, '95, who is again practising at the Woman's Hospital at Ahmednagar:

"We are in the midst of one of the severest visitations of sickness known in this part of India since the early days of the plague before inoculation was known for that dread disease. What is carrying the people off is called Influenza, or by some the Spanish Influenza. While everybody, nearly, has it, Europeans rarely succumb to the disease out here, but with the ill fed natives the mortality is very high. One of the American teachers who has been in Ahmednagar over three years states that the mortality from Influenza is much higher than from any visitation of the plague that he has known during the past three years. While inoculation is a great help, there is yet no remedy for Influenza. Dr. Picken's number of prescriptions and issues of medicine have totaled a few over three thousand. She has lost very few patients, and those principally people who disobeyed her directions as to taking medicine or leaving their beds or houses until they were well enough to do so; in the latter case a relapse usually proved fatal."

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LOUIS HARVEY, Cashier

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

SECOND UNIT ARRIVES IN LIVERPOOL.

Word has been received that the six members of the Second Unit who sailed from New York on the Carmania Jan. 8 arrived safely in Liverpool Jan 18.

Owing to illness Marion A. Webster, '09, has been obliged to withdraw from this Unit. Her place has been taken by Corinne L. Crane, '11, who will sail with the two other Wellesley members and the Radcliffe representative as soon as all the arrangements can be completed.

Miss Crane, who was known at the college as teacher of Studio Classes, had four years of studio work at the Art Students' League, New York, is a graduate of the Mansfield School for Reconstruction Aids, New York, is a certified Red Cross instructor in surgical dressings, was in charge of the Red Cross work rooms at Morristown, N. J., and taught occupational therapy at the Neurological Hospital, New York.

TO SPEAK FOR THE LEAGUE OF FREE NATIONS.

In addition to a list of speakers of national repute including: Ex-President Taft; James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany; Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands; Frank P. Walsh, former Chairman Joint Committee, National War Labor Board; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Harvard University; a number of men prominent in New England's civic, industrial and mercantile circles accepted invitations today to speak at the sessions of the New England Congress for a League of Nations at Tremont Temple, February 7-8. They are:

E. A. Filene, Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, philanthropist.

Dr. George Grafton Wilson, Professor of International Law, Harvard University.

Rev. H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University.

Peter Collins, Industriad Expert for the United States Shipping Board and Organizer for the American Federation of Labor and Ex-President of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Mr. Collins from his insight into industrial conditions acquired while engaged in war work for the Government at Washington and in other parts of the country will give to labor his views for the necessity of a League of Nations for the protection of industry and the welfare of the working man.

President Lowell of Harvard University will speak at each of the nine regional congresses held in large cities throughout the country. In his letter of acceptance to the National Executive Committee of the League to Enforce Peace, he said:

"Although I have many other pressing duties I gladly take the opportunity to appear at the congresses for a League of Nations to speak in support of so practicable a plan to stabilize and solidify international, social, industrial and political relations. We have seen the products of a century consumed over night on the battle fields of Europe. A League of Nations based on a constitution democratic in character and open only to nations whose governments are responsible to the people, is a most practical safeguard against a repetition of so undesirable a state of affairs."

ENDORSE PROTEST OF FRENCH WOMEN.

The plea of French women to all women to protest against the deportation of Belgian and French women and the treatment to which they have been subjected by the armies of the Central European Powers, was forcibly presented to the District Leaders Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Friday. A resolution presented by Mrs. Charles Masury, Councillor from Danvers, demands the trial and punishment of every guilty officer and soldier of the Central Powers and that all women against whom sexual offences have been committed should be officially recognized as wounded in the war. This resolution, already endorsed by organizations of French women representing more than a million women was formally endorsed by the District Leaders for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

A motion offered by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, President of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, demanding that men of any nationality convicted of such offences against women should be brought to condign punishment, was also voted.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Sunday, February 2. Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11 A. M. Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd of New York City.
7 P. M. Vespers. Rt. Rev. Arthur S. Lloyd.
Thursday, February 6. 8 P. M. Billings Hall. Mr. Vachel Lindsay, Reading of his own poems.
Wednesday, February 5. Christian Association Meeting.
7.15. Washington House. Miss Jessie Dodge White will speak on *Life and Adventure.*
There will be no meeting on campus.

CONCERNING DR. NASMYTH AND HIS FORMER VISIT TO WELLESLEY.

It is interesting to find in an old News for April 22, 1915, the following account of Dr. George Nasmyth and his former visit to Wellesley. It is especially interesting to note that Dr. Nasmyth is no new convert to the doctrines of world peace, that he was active in their behalf before the United States declared war. The account of his activities up to 1915 is reprinted, as follows:

"It is perhaps not known by all the readers of the News that Dr. George W. Nasmyth, the last of the speakers in the Student Lecture Course, as announced above, is one of the directors of the World Peace Foundation, as well as the organizer of clubs for the discussion of peace in American universities. These International Polity Clubs have already been established at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Princeton and Cornell. Dr. Nasmyth is, moreover, a student of international economics and international law and has in preparation two books in which he approaches the peace problem from the social point of view: "Social Progress and the Darwinian Theory" and "The New Testament as a Social Document." These books will probably be published this year.

"Last July, Dr. Nasmyth went abroad to take part in the conference and summer school of International Polity, organized by Norman Angell in England, at the old home of William Penn, and to attend the Church Peace Conference at Constance and London. When the war broke out, he at once threw himself into the service of the American and British Relief Committees, and, by his untiring efforts in their behalf, won the gratitude of scores of stranded or embarrassed delegates. The last week of August, he and Mr. Edwin D. Mead of Boston spent in journeying from London to Berlin and Leipsic, interviewing influential and representative men to gain as true an understanding as possible of both the German and the English points of view.

"With these interesting and varied experiences, Dr. Nasmyth comes to Wellesley on Friday evening to speak of the *War and Social Reconstruction.*"

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EXCHANGES.

GOUCHER.

The class of 1922 has pledged $1,000 to the Goucher Reconstruction Fund, and adopted an alumna to remain another year in France as '22's representative.

RADCLIFFE.

To acquaint the college more clearly and definitely with the plan of a League of Nations, a student mass meeting was held, at which the students themselves gave speeches on the different phases of the League. At the close of the meeting, Radcliffe pledged its support to the movement.

BARNARD.

In order that her undergraduates may more often meet in friendly and informal sociability, Barnard has converted the Senior and Sophomore Studies into Undergrad Ball Room and Undergrad Reading Room, where all students, without class or academic distinctions, may come together to read or chat or dance in odd moments through the day.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS.

The Daily Kansan announces that Major General Wood addressed the student body on Thursday, January 23.

RADCLIFFE.

The Annual Luncheon of the Radcliffe Club of New York will be held at the Hotel Astor, Broadway and Forty-fourth street, on Saturday, Jan. 26. Ex-Ambassador James W. Gerard and Mrs. Gerard will be the guests of honor. Among the guests will be President Briggs, Dean Boody, Mr. Gordon L. Berry, Associate Director, Les Foyers du Soldat. The Persian Charge d'Affairs will probably be present and speak on the Eastern Question.

PRINCETON CHALLENGES VASSAR TO DEBATE.

(From the Vassar *Miscellaney News.*)

The Debating Committee has just received a letter from Princeton, challenging Vassar informally to a debate. The letter from the Princeton University Debating Committee follows in part:

"Can we agree at once on the following points:—

"1. The debate shall be held at Vassar, between teams not coached by the faculty.

"2. The question shall be chosen by mutual agreement, and shall not be the Vassar intercollegiate league one. This seems necessary in order to place the teams on an equal footing.

"5. The time of preparation shall be no longer than two weeks. The faculties would probably insist upon this, and a longer period would certainly prevent our intercollegiate debaters from speaking against Vassar. We are anxious to put up the strongest team we have, and hope you will do the same."

AN INTERESTING GIRLS' ORGANIZATION.

The National League of Women Workers held its tenth biennial meeting here at Wellesley last June. This organization is one in which Wellesley girls would naturally be very much interested for it is composed of girls from many different states who instead of spending these four years of their lives at school or college are working as wage earners.

The League has 15,000 members to whom it gives "opportunity for happy evenings, friendships, wholesome interests and education in working together and managing their own affairs." They have self-governing clubs each of which elects its directors to the State Board with control of propaganda, organization and vacation work, while the whole state electorate chooses the state officers. The National Executive Board has three elected representatives from each state and has five Auxiliary Boards, each of which covers a district within which all the clubs can afford to send three delegates twice a year, so that every club can be heard directly upon all national questions.

During the war the League girls were very active in doing war-work of all kinds; now they are concentrating their efforts on keeping industrial conditions here as normal as possible. They are very close to the problems of labor and are studying them and attacking them in an intelligent way. They have been addressed by Mr. Arthur Gleason and by Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe, who pointed out the woman's tremendous responsibility at the present time.

A monthly which the League publishes is *The Club Worker.* This is more than just a league publication. It is designed to cover news and activities of league clubs, news of other girls' organizations, and accounts of movements and current events of interest to wage-earning women. Many people in social work read it regularly, professional workers in the field of girls' recreation find it of particular help and usefulness.

Another activity of the National League is the Training course in girls' club work which is given in co-operation with Columbia University.

And the League girls are interested in Wellesley too. They were welcomed warmly by Miss Tufts at the June meeting and have ever since felt "a real fondness for Wellesley." In *The Club Worker* is an article on the democracy of the college which describes our activities in waiting at table, farming, doing laundry work and driving the laundry wagon.

This is a really live organization and one which has a fine influence. Notice its motto: To Have and To Share.

ENDLESS LIFE.

The sermon of Professor John Winthrop Platner of the Andover Theological Seminary, delivered at Houghton Memorial Chapel on Sunday morning, January 26, was filled with high idealism for the lives we should strive to create for ourselves.

Ancient Hebrew tradition contained the story of a king of unknown origin, Melchizedek, whose power was supposed to be endless. Like this priest and king, Christ was not of the ordinary Levitical priesthood, but he was great in "the power of an endless life."

There are two kinds of people, those who live in the present and those who govern their lives in reference to the future. For such as these last there are three *special* weaknesses to avoid, ignorance, strife and sin. By avoiding religious ignorance we may attain that purity of heart of the Beatitudes. Always we should work to attain such negation of violence as will mean peace. Finally, we should cast out sin and seek for righteousness. In all aim toward the life of Christ, whose power came from the "endless life."

G. B. S., '21.

Hours: 9 to 5 Telephone Conn.

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